DEATH OF CATTANEO. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
FLORENCE, Feb. 9.—A week since, Italy could beast

her trinity of genius, patriotism, and high-mindedness -Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cattaneo-alas! while we were trembling for the life of the first, the last was taken from us, suddenly, without warning, irrevocably. It may be that, owing to his seclusion from political life, Carlo Cattaneo may be less known to you than Italians of minor note; yet we doubt whether Europe can boast a vaster or profounder mind than his. Historian, political economist, philosopher. Had he lived in a normal country and in normal times he would have given us a library of volumes, instead of merely leaving us some dozen volumes of monographies. Yet such is the power of thought, clearness of perception and vastness of ideas condensed into the simplest words that on no given subject would I exchange these "essences of truth" for the most abstruse treatise that could be penned by any other living Italian. That he wrote no more is easily explained. In 1833, besides his own philosophical studies, he started the Politecnico-a monthly review intended to educate the youth of Lombardy to make practical deductions from scientific premises, and it 1848, these same youths so educated commenced the translation of their master's theories into practice by dragging him from his desk on the 18th March, 1848, and making him their Captain through the glorious five days' fight against Radetzky's hordes. Bravely he headed them, and skillfully he steered them-uncompromising in his dealings with his foes as in his philosophical conclusions then, when the fusion's fatal work was done, taking up his abode at Castaqualo, near Lugano, in Switzerland, content to continue his studies, and educate the Republican youths of the canton, till there should be other practical work for him and his disciples to do. Here he remained till 1859, when, Lombardy set free, he recommenced the second series of the Politecnico, for which, in 1860, his articles on Capital Punishment and Ugo Foscalo were written on the fly-leaves of war bulletins and dictatorial proclama-tions, in the office of Garibaldi's Secretary of State, or on the Mountain of St. Angelo, whither his friends, experienced in the worth of his strong hand on the

had dragged him from his hermitage above the lake. Persecuted by the Piedmontese party after 1860, even as he had been by the Austrians previously—he turned from all public office, only accepted a seat in Parliament after reiterated elections, and even then would not make up his mind "to take the eath." The last time I saw him was after Mentana, in 1867, and walking up and down the quay he said, "I am going to be selfish for the rest of my life, to shut myself up, and give my philosophical thoughts to the future; for the present there is no practical work to be done." What he may have completed in this one year of selfishness we know not yet. On the 31st of January he was setzed with a fit—the local doctor biled him copiously; from that moment he sunk rap-"Sage counsel in cumber," January he was seized with a fit—the local doctor bied him copiously; from that moment he sunk rapidly, rallied once as Mazzini, with great fatigue climbed up to his eyrie, and then returned to his lethargy. Bertani, that providence of the sick and wounded from 1848 to now, was summoned too late, arriving only in time to see his friend and master sink into his last sleep in his arms. The desolution in Milan can scarcely be described, and in the Tessin Canton all feel that their father and friend has departed. Milan demands the sacred dust and Castaousle pleads its right to retain it. and friend has departed. Milan demands the scored dust, and Castaqualo pleads its right to retain it. No religious ceremony was observed at the funeral, as just before his mind wandered a priest entered his room, and in his genial, homely way he shook hands with him, saying. "We are not of the same way of thinking." It is impossible in a few lines to give any fair idea of even the historical and economical works of this way that roots of the same way of the same way that roots of the same way that the same way that the same way that the same way the same way that the same way the same way that the same way th

any fair idea of even the historical and economical works of this man; their great interest consisting in the fact that they are as full of import for Italy as for America, and vice rerea. If his Noticie Naturali e Civili sulla Lombardia—the Archicio Triennale delle cole d'Italie chiefly concerned his native country, the nine volumes of the Politecnico and the three volumes of Scritti dirersi; which we may translite as Essays and Reviews, contain information and counsel applicable to all humanity. During the seven counsel applicable to all humanity. During the seven years that the Politecnico was published under Aus-trian rule the subjects treated of and the methods of trian rule the subjects treated of and the methods of their treatment were of necessity very limited. Expositions of the latest scientific discoveries, and their application, especially to agriculture, occupied a fair share of each number. Discussions on railroads commenced or projected; the internal navigation of the Lombard Provinces; causes and proposed remedies for diseases of vines and sikworms—might be discussed without exciting the ire —might be discussed without exciting the ire of the censor—but philosophical articles, reviews of foreign literature, prison reforms, public intruction, had to be cut and clipped till they were hardly recognizable by their author. In 1835 Cattaneo wrote an article on the laws depriving the Jews of the exercise of civil rights, quoting in favor of civil equality not only the French but the Austrian Code. He demonstrated that the tolerance with which the beneficent philosophy of the XVIIIth century inspired legislators responded at one and the same spired legislators responded at one and the same time to the dictates of justice and to the material interests of Christian nations, since come home to roost with Christians; since to deny to a dispersed people the rights of property, and all other rights which make life tolerable, is but to cause them to redouble their efforts to enrich themcause them to redouble their efforts to efficit themselves at the expense of the general community, despite all risk, as is proved by the fact that the Jews, of all races the most despised, are yet the most opulent. In describing the evils arising from capital being arfificially isolated from property, the writer shows, under a new aspect, how absolutely necessary are the continuous and liberal subsidies of comshows, there a new aspec, now nostitiety become agree to a prosperous agricultural state—hence deduces the benefits which Europe, convoked in Congress, might secure by abolishing all private and public inequality between Christian and Jewish citizens. This act of instice performed, the gigantic wealth now accumulated in the hands of less than a hundredth part of the population would be in great part applied to agriculture, and thus, in some measure, abolish the rapid increase of public debt, and the frightful pamperism of Christian masses. In those days the manuscripts themselves were subjected to the censorship before going to press, and the Milanese censor sent this paper to the Aulic Legislative Commission at Vicuus, whose chief canceled an entire chapter. The MSS, wandered for an entire year between Milan and Vicuus; so that written in 1835, when the controversy between France and Switzerland ancent the lands purchased by the brothers Wahl. French Jews resident in the canton of Busic was raging, the mutilated version was only printed in land anent the lands purchased by the brothers Wahl, French Jews resident in the canton of Basle was raging, the mutilated version was only printed in 1837, when the interest of the question had faded from the public mind. Two papers, one on the laws enacted by the Governments of Parma and Modena, touching the mavigation of the Po, which laws, in fact, imposed taxes on the connerce of the Austrian Empire, and another on the obstacles placed by Austria herself in the vay of the navigation of Lago Maggiore, interrupting her best commercial line, the line of the Po and the Rhine, were also forwarded by the Milanese censorship to the Aulic Commission, there detained, and later quoted by the Minister Bruck as his own. In the old series of the Pointenico the article most interesting to English readers is a memorandum on the state of Ireland, written in 1844, in which all the misery which in fact ensued was forefold as the natural consequences of the victors method of tenure and routals, which offering no security excluded the influx of capital, hence the introduction of improved systems of agriculture. Speaking of the potato (page 185) Cattanea wrote, "this apple of the carth—this porus laberoes is regarded as a specific against famine. A field of potatoes, they say, will afford sustenance to three times as many persons as a field of corn or inserver, and the Lish, with their A field of potatoes, they say, will afford sustenance to three times as many persons as a field of corn or barley, and the Irish, with their natural improvidence, have so trusted in this unexpected boon that it now forms four-fifths of the public food. In 1688, perhaps there were not more than a million of months in Ireland; in four or five generations these have increased to eight millions. This mass of human beings has not a hope in the world if the patato crop fait them." He goes on to insist on the necessity of rotation of crops, showing that while grain of all kinds may be stored, the potato does not keep for one entire year. After the sail realization of the predicted calamities during the famine of 1836 and 47, when of the cight millions two millions disappeared, and 700,000 fiterally died of starvation, Lord Elmington sent to Italy a series of questions touching agrarian institutions and agricultural systems which might be introduced in

tural systems, is the introduction of such legislative principles as shall inspire the colonist and the capitalist with faith and security, and induce them to employ their energies and wealth in promoting labor under whatsoever form. His article on ancient and modern ladia, written in 1845, by no means flattering or reassuring for Great Britain, is a cheff curve. In it the revolt is foretold, and the ultimate freedom of India prophesicd; but space forbids us even to give a resume even of the difficulties of summing up. What is in itself the concentrated essence of history was not so great. ming up. What is in itself the concentrated essence of history was not so great.

Hardly had the allied armies released Lombardy Hardly had the allied armics released Lombardy from the Austrian incubns, which had weighed as heavily on the intellectual as on the material sources of the country, when Cattaneo issued the manifesto of the New Series of the Politecnico—aspiring personally after a Federal republic, after a form of popular government which, while readering available the strength of the catire nation for purposes of defense and progress, leaves each province, each municipality, each individual space and liberty to develop their special gifts, and follow their peculiar bent. This true patriot spared no pains to render monarchical Italy worthy of her destinics, by making known to the entire penlusula the

of starvation, Lord Elmington sent to Italy a series of questions touching agrarian institutions and agricultural systems which might be introduced into Ireland. Cattaneo was, by the Scientific Institute of Milan requested to answer, which he did in five letters, detailing the Lombard system of irrigation, drainage, and cultivation; but he insisted strongly that far more important for Ireland, India, and British dependencies in general, than special agricultural systems, is the introduction of such legislative principles as shall inspire the colonist and the capi-

special laws and forms of civilization pecuspecial laws and forms of civilization peculiar to certain provinces; by rousing the populations to take each their share in political life; by public meetings, electoral committees, scientific, literary, and agricultural associations. His article on "capital punishment," on "kaly armed" were reproduced by every daily and weekly paper in Italy—while round him were grouped a band of young disciples in whose minds, if I mistake not, his philosophical doctrines have sown seeds that will bring forth good fruit in the Intere.

sophical doctrines have sown seeds that will bring forth good fruit in the future.

Cattaneo's love for America had in it something so appreciative and intense that one felt he ought to have been born under the Star Spangled Banner-for his own sake, not for ours. Your Longfellow was his favorite poet, but "nothing written in modern times is so exquisite as this Evangeline," he said to me one day, as he accompanied me from his nest at Castaguela to ours in our days of exile above the

Lugano Lake.

But he is gone from us. No more waiting for a "new article from Cattaneo" on public matters; no more appealing for counsel in a difficult political crisis; no more lessons on botany and natural history in the midst of his favorite haunts, where he knew every flower that blossomed, every living thing that stirred; no more welcomings or farewells; he is gone from his life of toil and poverty, of which, with the worthiest of the earth, he had his bitter share.

His scattered works will now, I suppose, be collected and reprinted by his not too grateful countrymen. As soon as his distracted widow can be approached,

and reprinted by his not too grateful country men. As soon as his distracted widow can be approached, we shall learn what he has left us in this "one year of selfishness." Meanwhile, if the awful suddeness of the blow has left us desolate, if—a year of life were little to give for one "last word"—it may not were little to give for one "last word"—it may not do us harm if it teaches us to masters who we now neglect or malign in order to pour flattery into the car of Death, and exalt with vain acclamation the names of those who neither de-mand our praise nor regard our gratitude."

THE GRIFFITH GAUNT LIBEL SUIT.

This trial was duly called at 10 o'clock, but Mr. Richard Grant White not being on hand a long dis cussion was commenced as to whether the whole of the number of The Round Table centalning the Prurient Prude letter should or should not come in with the letter. The point was ultimately reserved.

Richard Henry Stoddard was then called by the defendants and testified that he had been an anthor for 20 years! t was a common custom for authors to employ colaborers; sometimes only the name of one was placed on the titlepage, sometimes that of more than one; whether the imputation of having employed colaborers, and not placed their name on the title-page, would be injurious to an author would depend on themature of the work. In novel-

writing he should rather say it would not.

Mr. Henry Ledley, the present editor of The Round Table, was next placed on the stand, and testified that he had been an author for seven or eight years; had written novels: knew that authors often employed assistance; in some instances such an imputation would hurt an author; such a custom had been imputed to Mr. Dickens; he had been told of this by gentlemen who had written some of the Christmas stories.

Mr. White not having yet arrived, the dispute as to the admission of the number of The Round Table containing the Prurient Prude letter, was renewed and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. White was then recalled-Mrs. Woods general reputation as an author was that of one writing highly sensational works-objectionable more, perhaps, on account of taste than morals; witness never heard her spoken of as an author of obscene books; witness knew little about her, the had read Griffith Saunt, and after reading it had given it to his wife and sell it as his own; he had heard, he thought, of one such instance; Miss Braddon's case, was different; a book was published with her name, and she rescuted it quite ener-gerically; such a course us has been stated would be congerically; such a course as has been stated would be considered as scandialous, and the charge would be like a charge of forgery on the author's reputation; the highry to the author in his relations with publishers, of such a charge, would depend on the source and circulation of the charge; if the source were a high one, and the circulation large, the highry would be very great—a direct pecuniary injury; it would depend on the spirit in which such a charge was written; if it appeared to be written in a fair spirit, the injury would be very great; if it appeared to be a mere squabble, the injury would be little.

Mr. White made an explanation that he bad only meant to say with regard to Sir Walter Scott, that he took his plots from other sources.

fore it reached its full development. He quoted largely from the portion of the book giving the intercourse between the young priest Leonard and Kate Gaunt. The book, he argued, painted a bigainy, and the bigainist was shown to be a happy man, not suffering under the panys of conscience, but floating in bappiness throughout. These things, he argued, fully justified the criticisms. This book did paint vice in an enticing form, and an honest critic, especially, when asked by the author or publisher to criticise it, would condemn such demoralizing books. The third article made no charge whatever against Mr. Reade. It was simply an inquiry whether Mr. Reade had written this book, and the doubt expressed in it was bonorable to him. The doubt was justified by the custom of authors; the motive ascribed to him for this quasi-deceit was most honorable—to aid a novice. The testimony was that the book was not injured by these articles; its sale was enormous. Counsel called attention to the Prurient Prude letters, and claimed that its language fully justified the severe terms in which The Round Table commented on it, and was a false and base attance, or the defendants. The defendants were to-day the representatives of the great principles on which the liberty of the press reats. If the Jury believed the took to be an immoral book, then they would justify the defendants; but if the criticisms were not just, still the Jury would have to look to the intent with which they were written, and this, they whall find, was true and honest. fendants; but if the critishins were not just, all the Jury would have to look to the intent with which they were written, and this, they whuld find, was true and houest. As to the Prurient Prude letter, and its attacks, the coincidence of its publication with the issuing of the book, gave a probability to an entirely different motive—that of advertising, and calling attention to the book.

The Court here adjourned to 10 o'clock on Thursday, when Mr. Booth will sum up the case for the plaintiff.

THE SEWERAGE OUESTION.

A COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE IN SESSION IN THIS CITY.

In accordance with a resolution recently passed in the Assembly, the Standing Committee on pub ic Health have visited the city for the purpose of examining the system of sewerage adopted by the Croton Aqueduct Board, and are now holding daily seesions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Committee comprises Dr. W. M. Carpenter of Madison, Dr. J. V. Kendall of Onondaga, Dr. J. L. LaMoree of Sullivan, Nemdall of Onondaga, Dr. J. L. LaMoree of Sullivan, Dr. S. Mitchell of Stenben, Dr. Geo. Cook of Ontario, James R. Allaben of Kings, and A. E. Hasbrouck of Ulster. The first session was held yesterday. R. L. Darragh, a member of the Croton Board, in answer to various questions, explained the divites and powers of the Board. By the law of 1865, amended in 1865, they were authorized to adopt whatever system they thought best, and they are now carrying out the system they have chosen. In explanation of the practical working of the system Mr. Darragh gave a brief description of the sewers of the city, their construction, extent, &c. The refuse matter from the buildings and streets is carried through pipes to the outer harbor line into a rapid current that sweeps it off to the bay. The Croton Board have no control over the swearge of houses, except to grant or refuse permission to make connection with the street sewer, to select the material of which the pipes shall be made, and to regulate their size. There are sewers on nearly all the streets. Below Fourteenthst. more than one-half are supplied, and between Fourteenthst. and the Park nearly two-thirds. On all the wide streets there is a main pipe on both sides. Under the old system the object of the contractors and others interested in the sewerage of the city was to make direct passage to the rivers, without reference to grade. It frequently happened that sewers were ordered to be constructed where there was no outlet, and were often made against the street grade, in which cases they were, of course, a uscless expense to the City. The sewers as now built are sufficiently large, and since the present system was adopted there have been no serious obstructions. In order that all offenses unture shall be at once carried off, the connections with the street pipes are all supplied with shall scalled "the security hall be at once carried off, the connections with the street pipes are all supplied with shall scalled "the security hall be acted upon. The Gorard thought th Dr. 8. Mitchell of Stenben, Dr. Geo. Cook of Ontario, James R. Allaben of Kings, and A. E. Hasbfouck of Uls-

PROTECTION.

HENRY C. CAREY ON MR. WELLS'S REPORT. LETTER TENTH.

DEAR SIR: The protective policy looks to oringing the consumer to the side of the producer and thus relieving the farmer and the planter from the burdensome "tax" of transportation-that "tax" which takes precedence of all claims either of the landowner or the State. The more thoroughly these great objects can be accomplished the greater is the increase in money value of labor, land, and the products of both; the more does the laborer in the field tend to take his place side by side, in point of freedom and of compensation, with the skilled artisan of the workshop; the more does agriculture tend to become a science; the more fruitful becomes the field; the larger becomes the domestic commerce; the greater becomes the power to maintain a profitable foreign commerce; the greater is the ability of all to contribute to the public revenues; and the more rapid is the tendency toward a real national independence.

That such have been the results obtained under the protective system which now exists would seem to be proved by facts which you yourself have furnished as ere presented:

THE CONTINUED INCREASE IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRO

baies: 1898-51, 1393,890 bates; 1883-69, estimated 2,700,000.
The enture of rice at the South, which at the termination of the war practically amounted to nothing, has also so far been restored that the product of the present year is estimated at 70,000 tierces; an amount probably sufficient for home consumption, and giving certain promise of a speedy renewal of the former extensive exports of

on of the XLth Congress : 1850 201,350,663 lbs. 1865 185,316,953 lbs. 1862 267,369,089 lbs. 1866 328,060,060 lbs. 1864 177,460,229 lbs. 1867 250,000,000 lbs. Further proof of the beneficial effects of a protective olicy are furnished in your own remarkable statement,

that while the quantity of commodities carried by our railroads had increased in 1868, as compared with 1858, in the proportion of 9 to 4, their money value had grown in the proportion of no less than 14 to 4-the four hundred and eighty-siz millions of annual value of the unhappy closing years of that free trade period which ended in the clouds and darkness of 1861, having given place to the seventeen hundred and twenty-three millions which represent the brilliant sunlight of protection in the year which has just now closed.

Mr. White made an explanation that he had only meant to say with regard to Sir Walter Scott, that he took his plots from other sources.

David E. Lyme stated that his firm had published an edition of "Girdiff Gaunt" of about 50,000. All were sold, One novel by Miss Braddon had had is large circulation, but he did not think as large as this. He had known of no higher circulation of a novel.

Cross-examined—Witness had taken his copy from The Allantic Monthly. He had paid nothing for it.

Defendants effered in ovidence The New-Fork Times of October 6, 1866, containing the "Prurent Prudeo" letter, and the announcement of the publication on that day of the novel. It was admitted, and that the same thing appeared in The New-Fork World of the same day.

The defendants then rested.

The plaintiff then put the article in The Round Table of Oct. 13, 1866, beaded "An English Buily," in evidence.

This closed the testimony on both sides. Mr. Whitney then commenced his summing up on behalf of the defendants, contending that the question for the Jury was not, was this criticism just and truck? That was a matter of judgment, not of fast; but was there in the story which had called forth the criticism, occasion for such a criticism? Buch things us might to an bonest mind suggests such condemnation as was here. Counsel reviewed at some length the book, claiming that the book was not really a story of jealousy, but of illicit love, checked before it reached its full development. He quoted largely from the portion of the book giving the intercourse between the young pricet Lesonard and Kate Ginut. The book, he argued, panied a bigamist was That protection has thus greatly improved the condi-

side with the industrial phenomena which you yourself have furnished; the two most happily combining for establishment of the great fact that there really is a perfect barmony of all real and permanent interests, and that the discords you have presented have no existence except in your own imagination.
"Within the last five years"-years of protection, as

"Within the last five years"—years of protection, as you have not advised your readers—
"more cotton spindles have been put in operation, more fron furnaces erected, more fron smelted, more bars rolled, more steel made, more roal and copper mined, more lumber sawed and hown, more houses and shops constructed, more manufactories of different kinds started, and more petroleum collected, refined, and exported, than during any equal period in the bistory of the country; and this increase has been greater both as regards quality and quantity, and greater than the legitimate lucrease to be expected from the mormal increase of wealth and population."

Competition for the purchase of labor having thus won derfully increased, there should have been a great improvement in the condition of the whole body of the people who had that commodity to sell. The reverse of this, however, as you assure us, is the fact, the actual condition of workingmen at the moment when so many mills, houses, and factories, are being built, so many roads are being made, and so many farms are being cleared, being really worse than it had been in the closing years of the last destructive free trade period, when mills and mines stood closed; when furnaces were out of blast; when machine-shops were idle; when houses everywhere stood untenanted; when laborers by tens and hundreds of thousands were wholly without employment; when mannfacturers and merchants alike were being bankrupted and when the sources of public revenue had so greatly failed that to meet the public expenditure, trivial as by comparison it then had been, there had existed a necessity for creating in three short years a public debt of

\$70,000,000.

Strange as such an "assertion" would seem to be, still nore strange are the facts by means of which this great "historical truth" is sought to be established, tables being given by means of which it is now clearly proved, that whereas it costs now the large sum of \$17 to maintain two parents and one child, the same parents and siz children can be as comfortably provided for at the much smaller cost of \$13 501 When, however, a secenth child comes to be added, the cost of the family at once almost doubles, the \$13 50 forthwith rising to \$25! "Assertions" such as these can, excuse me for saying it, be no other, wise regarded than as supremely ridiculous, finding their parallel only in the efforts of British economists to prove that labor is always best paid at that period in the progress of society when population is small and employment, as we know, only occasional, presenting in proof thereof the harrest wages of the middle ages, and comparing them with the price of wheat, then a luxury that the laborer never tasted!

2. Turning now to another part of your report, we find evidence counter to all this in the following passage, in

the city was to make direct passage to the rivers, without reference to grade. It frequently happened that sewers were ordered to be constructed, where there was no outlet, and were often made against the street grade, in which cases they were, of course, a useless expense to the City. The sewers as now built are sufficiently large, and since the present system was adopted there have been in Sections observations. In order that all offensew matter shall be at once carried off, the connections with the street place and supplied with a half scalled vine seems trays. It is equally certain that a consideration of the whole and population. It order that all offensew matter shall be at once carried off, the connections with the street place and supplied with a fine present system. When persons a promise place with the first special presence of the existing traits. The will appear evident when we replays are all supplied with a fine present system. When persons the first ship down and the proposed with at will, but articles whose consumption the people will not refingulate be drived into the hard, from which the liquid fild could be drived into the hard, from which the liquid fild could be drived into the hard, from which it is louded in Scotland. The same quality on the present of the value of importations are not attacked here for the same quality on the proposed with at will. But articles whose consumption the people will not refingulate be drived into the hard, from which the cliquid fild could be drived into the hard, from which it is louded with a street turnly will be provided and engity-six miles of this kind of pipe in Loude and the condition now as whoil first haid down on the proposed of the will be provided with a series of the will be provided

sugars for the year 1869 is reported as full sixteen per cent above the consumption of the preceding year, while for the year 1869 an increase of at least ten per cent is antici-pated."

To all this you might, as it seems to me, pery properly have added that our consumption of cotton which had grown in the free trade years, 1835-42 and 1848-60, at the rate of but ten thousand bales per annum, has grown in the last four years at the rate of eighty-free thousand, and promises soon to exhibit an annual increase equal to the whole hundred and seventy thousand of the NINETEEN years in which we were so busily engaged in the effort at building

up allittle foreign commerce on the ruins of a great domestic one. Again, you might have told your constituents that for every yard of twoolen cloth that had been used in the closing years of the last unhappy free trade period, we were now consuming two or more; that of iron applied to the production of stoves, ploughs, harrows, "tenpenny nalls, boilers," or other machinery by means of which labor was to be lightened, or comfort increased, our consumption had already doubled and promised soon to be more than trebled; and so you might, as I think, have said in relation to all commodities required for promoting the convenience, comfort, or enjoyment of life. Who, now, are the people whose consumption has so

much increased ! Are they to be found among the rich ! Shall we look for them among the men of "fixed incomes," whose deteriorated condition you so much deplore ! Do you, yourself, know any single man belonging to those classes of society who finds himself led to consuming more sugar, tea, coffee, cotton or woolen cloth, than he had done before ! It is safe, as I think, to say, that you could scarcely name even a single one. Where, then, shall they be sought! Is it not among farmers the prices of whose land and lator have been so much increased by reason of having the market brought nearer to the place at which the food is being produced? Is it not among laboring men who are building dwellings for themselves where before they had had no means with which to pay the mere rent of buildings owned by others? Is it not among the mechanics who now so largely increase their deposits in our saving-funds as preparatory to the purchase of houses; or, as the means of securing to their children and themselves support in case of accident? Is it not among thousands and tens of thousands of the gentler sex, the demand for whose services is now so great that, as you have yourself informed me, they find themselves enabled in the Summer season to withdraw from work and seek a little mountain or sea-side recrea-

For answer to all this you tell us, that the farmer re ceives too much money for his corn and his pork; the woodchopper too much for his lumber; the miner too much for his coal; the furnace man too much for his iron; and that, as a necessary consequence, we are unable to send shoes, cars, and other finished comm abroad to be exchanged for wool, hides, and gutta percha. As a remedy we must, as you think, look to Canada for food and lumber; to Nova Scotia for coal; to Britain for coal and fron; thereby diminishing demand for the country's labor, and greatly diminishing its now, as you think, excessive money value.

Why, however, have you here suppressed the figures required for proving the truth of such " assertions ?" Why is it, that you have failed to tell your constituents that, exclusive of flour, butter, cheese, lard, oils, metals, and other partially manufactured articles, those which now represent our export of manufactures are nearly double those of the brilliant closing years of the last free trade period, having rison from an average of \$40,000,000 to over \$78,000,000 for 1867 and 1868 \$

Why, I here repeat the question, have these important facts been so wholly suppressed ! Is it for the reason that they alone furnish so complete a refutation of your free trade arguments !

Leaving you now to study these questions, and to reflect how far the answers they must command can be made to harmonize with your "assertions," I propose to proceed now to an inquiry as to the influence exercised by protection on the one hand, free trade on the other, on the important question of immigration, HENRY C. CAREY.

Yours respectfully, The Hon. D. A. Wells. Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1869.

THE GAS INVESTIGATION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Legislative Gas Committee reassembled yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to resume inquiries into the gas question. The oldect of the investigation is to determine whether a good supply of gas cannot be supplied to the public at a lower rate of charges than those at present prevailing.

The first witness examined was Prof. Henry Wurtz, a chemist, who testified as to the properties of gas, the agencies affecting its illuminating power, and other facts interesting to scientific men. His experience practically agreed with what he had understood from reading on the subject, that the nest of hydrate of lime was the best means for the purification of gas. The New York Company used oxide of iron for the same purpose. Pure gas should be free of all manseous and disagreeable odors, and should not produce a choking sensation in the threat, such as results from inhalation of bermstone; it should not burn green, neither should it contain carbonic acid. The filluminating power of pure gas depended upon the quality of material used in its manufacture and the process of purification. The strength of gas in New-York was from 14 to its randles, but in Boston they professed to give 20 candles, but they went to greater expense than the New-York Company. He could not say whether their prices were higher than those of New-York. It had hardly been determined whether phydrate of lime or oxide of from was most coronomical as a purifying agent, but experience showed that the former was more effectual in exhausting the injurious properties of gas. His impression had been that New-York City was as well lighted as most large towns.

The Chairman observed that the Committee desired the agencies affecting its illuminating power, and other facts

thal in exhausting the injurious properties of gas. His impression had been that New-York City was as well lighted as most large towns.

The Chairman observed that the Committee desired the professors who had been axamined to make a scientific examination of the gas in New-York and Brooklyn, and, if possible, to complete the investigation in a fortnight. Prof. Chas. F. Chandler was then questioned. He was well acquainted with the manufacture of gas, and he had made tests of the Metropolitan. Manhattan, and New-York Gas Works; but is none of them did he find any large quantity of sulphur. He had not tested the quality of the gas in New-York with that care which he should in a case of importance. On one occasion he tested the diluminating power of Manhattan gas, and found it 14 candles; that test was made at an experimental establishment. He had no experimental data to warrant him in raying that the gas in the Summer was of a superior quality of gas produced from a pound of coal was four and a half feet, or about 9,000 feet to 2,000 pounds. These were the working figures for all large companies. He considered it candles was a good standard for the power of gas.

I. M. Long, Superintendent of the Harlett Gas Co.,

considered it candles was a good of the Harleto Gas Co.
J. M. Long, Superintendent of the Harleto Gas Co.
said his duty in the service of the Company was to take
charge of the outside of the works, and not to manufac
ture gas. The Company received complaints of the qual
ity of the gas, and the amount of the bills, but such oc ity of the gas, and the amount of the bills, but such oc-currences were not numerous. They had only 3,000 con-sumers, and their charge was \$3 50 per thousand feet. The Company pald the Internal Revenue tax. The illu-minating power of their gas was 18 candles. He was not a stockholder in the Company. He could not say posi-tively the price paid for couls, but it was over \$9. They used to use wet meters, but the consumers were dissatis-fied with them, and they had since been substituted by dry ones.

fied with them, and they had since been substituted by dry ones.

J. H. Newcombe, of No. 523 Broadway, said he was interested in the New York Gas Company to the extent of 10 shares. The dividends had been various, the latest having been 50 per cent. All the stockholders received profit in that proportion. The set annual payments were 5 per cent, the surplus profit being paid at no stated time. Since 1845, he had been a shareholder to the extent of 10 shares. The dividends were declared every 6 months. The Chairman—What is stock worth! Witness did not know, but he would not sell his out (Laughter.) He had not heard of any stock being soid recently, and he only know one fellow-stockholder who was now in Europs. He would not speak positively as to what the Company called the profit over the 5 per cent, but he believed it was called the "extra dividend."

In answer to Mr. Bergen witness and he received the first year 3 per cent; one year, 20 per cent, and last year and the year before, 50 per cent.

John Balmors, engineer of the Harlem Gas Company, had been employed in the works ten years; their gas averaged from 18 to 20 candles, and they made examinations at least twice a woek.

J. R. Lee, the Secretary of the New-York Gas Light

had been employed in the works ten years; their gas averaged from it to 20 candles, and they made examinations at least twice a week.

J. R. Lee, the Scoretary of the New-York Gas Light Company, was then sworn: He had held the position of Scoretary for seven years, and he had access to all the books of the Company, but he did not take charge of all of them; he made the entries of the dividends, but he was withheld by the terms of his appointment from divulging anything appertaining to the office or of the basiness conducted therein; he received his order from the President; he could not tell what the dividends amounted to; he did not know what the receipts of last year were; on receiving the subpone, he apoke to Mr. Adams, the President, on the subject, but he was not told by him nut to bring the books; he regarded his position as that of a conflictinal servaut, and he did not wish to produce the books without the authority of the Board. He declined to answer whethee he was a stockholder or not as that was his private business. The Ghairman said he should insist on an answer being given, and he should insist on an answer being given, said he should insist on an answer being given, said he should insist on an answer being given, said he company was a public concern and being incorporated under a general law should be held the same as any other corporation. Companies generally published their dividends, but the New-York Gas Company paid its dividends in a mysterious manner, and as they have found to-day the Company was declarinh large dividends.

The witness afterward stated that he was a stockholder, but remarking that it was a small amount, declined to say how much stock he held. He refused to

The witness afterward stated that he was a stockholder, but remarking that it was a small amount, declined to say how much stock he held. He refused to
answer as to how frequently dividends were declared.
He only made public such matters as the Board directs.
The following hames, which comprise the chief members
of which the Board is composed, were than given by the
witness: Mr. Adams, President; Messrs, Guy, Richards,
E. J. Woolsey of Astoria, Mosses Taylor, Henry Remsen,
Henry Chancery, John Jacob Astor, Joseph Sampson,
Percy R. Pyne, Jamos R. Taylor, F. W. Stephens, C.
Everitt.
Soveral other witnesses were expected, but as they did

Everitt.

Several other witnesses were expected, but as they did not appear, the Committee adjourned till 10 o'clock this

Gen. Sherman refuses to recommend even military office-seekers to Gen. Grant. I will indorse your military career," he tells them, "with pleasure, if you seek a military appointment, but nothing more."

GENERAL NOTES.

A Universalist clergyman in Chicago advertises a Sunday evening lecture on the subject-" Sha we Worship God or our Grandfather !"

A book of Services for Sunday-Schools is issued by the American Unitarian Association in Boston accompanied by a collection of hymns and tunes. London has 13 Mary Ann streets, 47 James,

37 Edward, 46 Charles, 24 Frederick, 36 Henry, 87 John, 58 Elizabeth, 13 Jane, 4 Emma, and 7 Emily streets. There are 52 New streets.

Old Fancuil Hall, Boston, was first built and presented to the town by Peter Fancuil in 1742. If was estroyed by fire in 1761, rebuilt in 1763. It was enlarged to its present size in 1805. An English savant complains bitterly that as-

trenomers and meteorologists have been "shamefully indifferent to earthquakes." He thinks every observatory should have a seismometer, A leading Irishman in Chicago has started a new Irish movement, by which Fenian enthusiasm is

to be turned toward the assistance of Irish emigrants in stead of the conquest of Canada. Drunkenness has become fearfully prevalent among the wine-growing districts of California. Even young girls are sometimes seen reeling in the streets un-

der the influence of the " pure California." A Richmond lady having seen the Black Crook, was asked by the editor of The Enquirer if she thought the exhibition objectionable. She reptied that she saw " no objection to ladies going."

The Mormons had an execution recently. The criminal was brought froned into the court-yard, where there was a crowd of some 400, and seated in a chair. He then read aloud a chapter from the New Testament, the irops were taken off his hands, and at a signal from the sheriff he was shot dead.

Five or six noted Chinese burglars recently arrived in San Francisco. They have been recognized by their fellow Chinamen, who are eager to have them arrested. They use an amosthetic which is said to be much more powerful than chloroform. One instance of its use in San Francisco has already occurred. Memoir of James P. Walker (American Uni-

tarian Association) is a modest tribute to the character of an excellent young Boston bookseller, who was well known both in the religious and business circles of that city, and whose rare worth was fully entitled to the honorable commemoration which it has here received. A lady in Pittsfield, Mass., caught a largesized American eagle last week in a very remarkable

manner. Seeing a hawk, as she supposed, fighting a sturdy old hen in the yard, she ran up and seized it by the neck. The engle made no serious resistance to the capture, being astonished, apparently, into submission. The Minister of Public Instruction at St. Petersburg tells the ladies who petitioned him to author

ize them to found a course of public lectures for the exclusive use of women, that he will do his best to organize public lectures to which both sexes shall be admitted in common, if he can only gain the help of the University The Rev. Mrs. Buffum of Chicago announces herself as the President of the " New American Church"

which is regularly formed and now contains 300 mem bers." The new church is a " Woman's Rights" church. The Deity is addressed as the "Divine Family-Lord the Mother, God the Father, Christ the Son, and Soul the Daughter." The Pesth newspapers are filled with complaints of increasing brigandage in all parts of Hungary. Organized bands begin to show a bold front on the most

frequented highways between large cities. Sixty thousand floring have been appropriated for the suppression of brigands. The country people, it is said, are partially in sympathy with the robbers, The military idea of honor has a remarkable force in Belgium. Two common soldiers, recently under arrest, in the same cell, played cards to pass away the time. One of them lost the few sons in his pos-

session, then his clothes, and finally staked his life. lost. Next morning he was found hanging to a peg in the wall, his companion sleeping sersuely on the pallet. The Chinese merchant flong-Kee, who escaped in the steamer Japan from San Francisco, defrauding his ereditors out of about \$18,000, is said to have proceeded with a sang froid quite aimusing, and worthy of a civilized rascal. On his way to the steamer he dropped into

the store of one of his victims, bought three gallons of

wine, and ordered it "charged" in his regular account. Mr. George W. Childs, says The Naples and Florence Observer, has marked his visit to Rome by the same magnificent hospitality which he has exhibited elsewhere. The cost of one dinner, at which Mr. Long fellow was present, with two dozen other persona friends, was 4,500 francs, and taxed the resources of the Hotel de l'Europe to their utmost. Five hundred france

TUCKERMAN POTTER (J. B. Lippincott & Co.), represents a series of fanciful architectural embellishments, n which the peculiar geographical features of certain divisions of the world are iliustrated, together with striking scenes of human life and labors in those localities. Copious letter-press descriptions are added from the pen of Mr. Henry Coppec.

were spent in flowers.

Letters of a Sentimental Idler, by HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH (D. Appleton & Co.), is the tile of a volume of travels in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and the Holy Land, written with a certain juvenile exuberance, in the form of familiar letters to a brother, and containing little novelty after the brilliant sketches of Cartis, Prime, Mrs. Paine, and other American travelers in the East. Their freshness and vivacity, however, in spite of frequent affectations, give them a certain interest, and will reward the not too busy reader for their pe-The Shakespeare Treasury of Wisdom and

Knowledge, by CHARLES W. STEARNS, M. D. (G. P. Putman & Son), is a collection of significant passages from Shakespeare arranged under a variety of heads, and accompanied with critical and suggestive comments by the ditor. Among the topics which afford a theme for discussion, and in reference to which the compiler has rausacked the text of Shakespeare, are "Shakespeare's Practical Wisdom," his "Religious Sentiments," his Special Knowledge," "What is Shakespeare's Estimate of Woman," "Did William Shakespeure write Shakespeare's Plays," and others, the treatment of which betrave not only an enthusiastic admiration of the great dramatist, but a profound study of his writings, and a discriminating sense of their marvelous characteristics The work will form a valuable aid to the popular appreciation of Shakespeare, although the judgments of the editor' may not always be accepted without due allowance for the intensity of his own convictions.

> THE COURTS. THE RESTLESS MUTINY CASE.

In this case, previously reported, in which the defendants are charged with having nutthedea the bark Reaties, while on the passare from Anguilla to tots port, the examination was proceeded with yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. The master of the bark, Capt. Sheldon, testified that when afford twenty miles from Anguilla the defendants refused to do duty; that Royle attacked one of the mates with a kaifs, which the cook took from him, and that Alexander stracked him of these with a keavy chain and was about to strike him on the head with it when he (witness) shot him, wounding him in the side, when all further violence ceased. ceased.

The first mate gave testimony correborative of the Captain's, after which the further hearing was adjourned.

CIVIL

In the Superior Court, trial term, before Jus-In the Superior Court, trial term, before Justice Barbour, the case of Stephen Wyckoff against Robert C. Lawson and others was tried. The plaintiff shed the McClintock Petroleum and Mining Company of Pennayivania for services as Agent and Superintendent of the Company and obtained a judgment for \$2,553 25. His execution on this judgment was returned unsatisfied, and the present suit was brought against the individual members of the Company. The case turned on the question whether the certificate of meorperation had been properly filed, and as the defendants could not prove this they suffered defeat notwithstanding, proof of the execution of the necessary papers.

CRIMINAL.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Joseph H. Bradley, aged 19 years, was committed for trial by Justice Dodge, charged with naving, on Feb. 27, broken open the trunk of his brother, Mr. George Bradley, at No. 73 Perry-st., and taken therefrom \$4:00 in Bradley, at No. 75 Perry-st., and taken therefrom \$4:00 in Bradley, at No. 75 Perry-st., and taken therefrom \$4:00 in Bradley, at No. 75 Perry-st., and taken therefrom \$4:00 in Bradley, at No. 75 Perry-st., and taken therefrom \$4:00 in Bradley in Ones for the Weldon Hotel of 75 cents, the price of a supper, and the Weldon Hotel of 75 cents, the price of a supper, and the latter for degrading himself by exposing himself in a public street.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Bedford yesterday, three trials were held, resulting in one acquittal and two convictions. Three please of guilty were received, three sentences pronounced, and two prisoners were discharged: In a case of nomicide, the prisoner pleading guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, sentence was postponed until next Monday. Judge Bedford amounced that he should rigorously enforce the rule to have all cases on the calendar disposed of if the District Attorney was in readiness, unless the counsel for prisoners could interpose legal objections. The Second Assistant District Attorney, Wm. M. Tweed, appeared for the people... Eliza Johnson was arraigned on a charge of homicide. The Assistant District Attorney

said the papers would only warrant a trial for may sloughter in the third or fourth degree. He recommended a plea of manufaughter in the fourth degree, which was accepted, and the sentence was postponed outil Monday. A number of pleadings were received, and the days of trial appointed, when the Court mijourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

this morning.

George Thompson was brought before Justice Delmar, in Breekly a, yesterday, on the charge of barglary. As alleged, the accused, with a campaion, entered the house of Mrs. J. 3. Barler by breaking the shelight of the basement door, and further the key. The servant grid detected the partics in the front basement, and, serging Thompson, held him firstly and assistance arrived, when he was given in charge of a policeman. His companion escaped. The accused pleaded guilty, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. A young German trained Michael Himchsine, a pedidar by occupation, was brought before Justice Cornwell, yesterday, charged with stealing a set of harness, valued at \$50, front the stable of Mrs. Catharine Savage of Ralph-ave., near Madison-st. The evidence being conclusive, he was convicted of pelit largeny, and sectenced to the Penitentiary for three months. A youth named Edward Phimmer, aged if years, was straiged yesterday, charged with being one of a gang who robbed the house of Alexander Perfer, No. 17. Second-place, on the lat of March last, stealing therefrom property a nounting to the disposition of the goods stolen.

Yesterday afternoon, Eugene Reiley and John

Yesterday afternoon, Eugene Reiley and John Kenny, the proprietors of the two gambling-houses in Broadway, upon which the police under Sergeant Dikks of the Pourth District Police Court Squad made a descent Broadway, upon which the police under Serguant Dilks of the Fourth District Police Court Squad under a descent recently, were brought up for examination before Justice Connoily, at the Yorkvilio Police Court. The complainant, however, failed to make his appearance, and the counsel for the prisoners moved for the dismissal of the counsel for the prisoners moved for the dismissal of the counsel for the prisoners moved for the dismissal of the counsel for the prisoners moved for the dismissal of the court, and therefore could not be tried there. An examination in the same case was now pending before Justice Dowling, in proof of which the counsel filed with the Clerk an exact copy of the affidavits in the case before Justice Dowling, which agreed in every particular with those made before Justice Connoily dismissed the complaint... Mathew Donovan—the man whom Officer Donohoe of the Twenty-second Precinct shot, on the might of the 26th limit, at No. 1,499 Broadway, while quelling a disturbance there—was arraigned on complaint of the officer, who alleged that on that night, white engaged in disarming the prisoner of a fork with which he was endeavoring to stab another man, Donovan hit him in the neck with his fist and knocked him from the top of the stairs to the bottom, and then attempted to stab him with a knife. The prisoner demanded an examination while a knife. The prisoner demanded an examination while a knife. The prisoner demanded an examination while a knife. The prisoner demanded an examination of the prisoner demanded an examination of the stairs to the bottom, and then attempted to stab him in this with a knife. The prisoner demanded an examination of the prisoner demanded and the stab him in this with a knife. The prisoner demanded and the stab him with a knife. The prisoner demanded and the stab him with a knife. The prisoner demanded and the stab him with a knife. The prisoner demanded and the stab him with a knife. The prisoner demanded and the stab him with a knife. The prisoner demanded and the stab top of the stairs to the bottom, and then attempted to stab him with a knife. The prisoner demanded an exam-ination, and the case was set down for trial on next Saturday. In the meantime he was committed, in default At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday

he trope of a dollar jewelry store, near the foot of urtlandtst., was committed for examination on a arge of defrauding John Pardies, a soldier recently recharge or derivating John Parties, a soldier recently re-turned from New-Oricans, out of \$113. Pardies said that while crossing the Courtlandt-st, ferry he met a man who on landing invited him into a mock jeweiry store, saying that he wanted to buy a dollar watch, and that he was there induced to play and lost \$23; of which the proon landing invited him into a mock jewelry store, saying that he wanted to buy a dollar watch, and that he was there induced to play and lost \$223; of which the proprietor returned \$140 to induce him not to appear against him... William Donolingh, a lad, was committed for trial on a charge preferred by Mr. George Beth, \$100. 43 Wilet-st., a bined man, who alleged that while selling papers at the foot of Grandest, the prisoner atole from him a ten cent stamp which he had just received from a customer...

Martin Molter of No. 86 Clinton-st. was committed in default of \$4,000 balt, on a charge of attempting to kill Mr. Ernest Weldeck of No. 98 Clinton-st. Mr. Weldeck said that the prisoner came into his lager-beer saloon on Tuesday night, and, standing about two feet from bim, presented a loaded revolver, which was selzed and taken from him. The prisoner said he was intoxicated and remembered nothing of the affair... James Devilia, George Wilson, James Primrose, and Harry Pointon, all young men, were arraigned on a charge of burglary. The complainant, Mr. William Weed, said that on Tuesday night his place, No. 88 Bowery, was entered by unlocking the front door, and \$414 worth of shoes and leather was carried away. Officer Shalvey said that about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, he, with three other officers proceeded to a house in Broome-st., where they found under a bed. a portion of the stolen property on going to the yard, they found the remainder of the stolen property in a barrel, and a cosi-bez, which Wilson admitted having placed there as his portion of the "swag." Primrose was arrested while going to Wilson's. Painton was arrested on information that he was with Wilson when he put the ladies' shoes in a cosi-bez, in answer to the charge. Primrose, who resides at No. 18½ Chrystle-st., said. "I came to see Wilson and was knocking at the door when the effects arrested me; I know nothing of the robbery." James bevin, who is a harness-maker, and resides at No. 36 Oak-st., said: "I went to Wilson's this morning to erty. He afterwards visited Mr. Adler's store, No. 14 Edirialge-st., and there found some made-up clothing, which Mr. Warselbowsky alleges has been made from the stolen cloth. On his arrest Finkeistein said he bought the cloth from Saloman Goldstein..., Andrew Emerick, a poor, miserable melriate, aged about 36 years, was yesterday locked up, by order of Justice Shandry, for cutting the head of his wife with a heavy pitcher, and also for cutting the head of his infant child, aged about eight monthly, with the same weapon. A sight of the parties would be more effective than any temperance lecture.

SUPREME COURT CHECUIT—PART L—Nos. 1079, 1963, 1291, 1293, 179, 1229, 1241, 1243, 1247, 1243, 1245, 1243, 124

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-Adjourned to

196, 206, 340, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TELAL TERM-PART L

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-Held by G. S. Bed-

ord, Jr., Cre Judyan—The People agt Janus Mortin—attempts or greys; Same agt Hannah Irvir—bination assent and better, the Gertride Pfortle, Geo. Reinhardt-a-bourdene; Same agt Jones & effort, Jon Reilly, Jos C. Devlim—burglary; Same and Jones & effort, Jose and Jones & Same agt Jones and Jones & Same agt Jones and Jones Same agt Jone Caser,

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. - FIRST CALL

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Gold has been subject to sharp fluctuations; the opening sales were made at 132s, from which it at